maintained by Protestant missionaries and had had a college course in the United States, not only promoted the introduction of Western machinery but was responsible for inducing the government to send to the United States, in the seventies, over one hundred youths to study in the schools there. The government abruptly terminated the mission before all of the group had completed their training, but the experiment was an interesting precedent for the great student exodus which was to take place a generation later.

SUMMARY

For nearly a generation after the first armed conflicts with the Occident, then, most Chinese who thought about the matter at all—as the vast majority did not—probably believed that the Empire was to be able to hold the foreigner at arm's length and go on without altering its life. Certainly internal order was restored and the country resumed its ordinary pursuits almost exactly as it had before tie interruption of foreign wars and internal rebellions. However, the seeming security was illusory. The cumulative effects of Western influences would sometime become apparent. Christian missionaries and their converts, foreign ships and sailors, Western merchants with their Chinese connections, buildings in the ports in Occidental style, imports of "machinery and machine-made goods, returning Chinese travellers, of whom there were a few, letters from Chinese overseas, telegraphs, foreign banks, and translations of Western books—all were making impressions with which conservatism would sometime have to reckon. Within a few years a small neighbor that had heeded the writing on the wall delivered a blow that was to lead to the col-

lapse of exclusiveness and to be followed by a change which was the more overwhelming because it had so long been resisted.

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